THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New

Fork, will be ut the risk of the sender, AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they sure penerally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own gudges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as dexired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address, Tabel on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household snatters, and letters to the Editor will always receive group! attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manu-That effect and the necessary postage, and under no scircumstances quarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

OUT OF LIBBY PRISON .- A narrative of Gen. T. S. West's escape by the famous tunnel. By G. A. Robertson.

THE CHARGE AT JONESBORO .- The last fight of the Atlantic Campaign. By Maj. Theo. Wiseman, A. A. G., Second Division, Fourteenth Corps.

ONE OF MANY .- A story of the war. By Mrs. Bell Ball, Topcka, Kan.

FIVE DAYS IN THE FIELD.—A well-told tale of the battle of the Wilderness. By Walter H. Parcels, 50th N. Y. Eng.

TAKEN IN .- A private's experience as a prisoner of war. By H. E. Warner, Washington, D. C.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.

By His Son---Col. F. D. Grant.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers the early appearance of a series of articles from the pen of Col. Fred Grant, who writes his recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign. He accompanied his father on that memorable campaign through all its weary marches, desperate battles and the long siege which culminated July 4, 1863.

It is wonderfully interesting, full of the adventures of a boy who was thrown into the midst of wonderful scenes filled with untold dangers and novel horrors to the mind of a youth just from the quiet circle | that time-the Government not to be debarred from of the home fireside.

Col. Grant tells many things interesting and significant for mature readers, while to the boys his narrative will prove thrilling | \$12 per month, beyond description here. While the story is a plain history of what he saw and heard at his father's headquarters and on the battlefield and bivonac, it reads like a romance, more entertaining than anything from the pen of Peter Parley or Capt. Mayne Reade.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The second volume of the Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant, published by Webster & Co., is at length issued and ready for delivery. Many of our readers have been supplied with copies of volume one by THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, and we are prepared to furnish them vola trifle larger than the first, and is bound in the same style. The press work and binding, however, of the second volume is rather better, owing to less haste in execution than in the first. The price of each in cloth is \$3.50, or \$7 for the two. We send either volume upon these terms postpaid to anyone desiring the

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

FAGOTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE,

This most exciting book of adventure is now offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. No soldier who reads this book can fail to be deeply interested, as the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly to the mind the days of '61-5.

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE reliable and handsome, stem-winding, nickel pany of Connecticut. The price of the watch and a year's subscription to the paper is \$3.50. Send for samples to aid you in canvassing for

THE RED ACORN.

This most interesting and ably-written work, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sale, and the new edition will soon be exhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE and secure a copy.

brary. It contains a wealth of information

which cannot be thoroughly realized until the

book is inspected. It will be sent to any per-

son sending us a club of six new subscribers,

WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA. We have secured a new supply of this most excellent work, which is in itself a small li-

and will be sent in conjunction with THE NATIONAL THIBUNE for one year for \$1.60. TABLE OF PENSION RATES. We have a carefully-prepared table of pension rates compiled from official sources, which | measure and intends to hold Members of

shows the exact ratings for every grade of disability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents. Ask your Congressman and the candi-

dates for Congress to state squarely their views on the National Pension Committee's recommendations.

THE sooner we can manage to forget the Cutting incident, the sooner will our hurt pride quit aching.

come still more encouraging.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. Now, above all others, is the time for all

old soldiers to take counsel together about and abiding interest.

value of time to all old soldiers. None of us the humblest man who carried a musket

now have so many years before us that we faithfully throughout. He was under the feel that we can afford to waste one; and to orders of the officers to just the same extent have another session pass as fruitlessly as the last will be a severe blow indeed to those who, in poverty and distress, waited anxiously for the relief that never came.

Now is the time for veterans to arrive at an understanding on this matter with those who represent them in Congress. These honorable gentlemen are now at home giving In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the an account of their stewardship, and most of them seeking renomination and re-election. This is the golden opportunity to interview them with regard to their votes on the bills which embodied the recommendations of the National Pension Committee of the G.A.R., their attitude toward those recommendations scripts unless they are accompanied by a request to during the past session and the course they propose to pursue in the future.

> If all the Congressmen who are now before the people professing great love for the soldier had talked and voted last Winter as they talk now, Senate bill No. 1886, which embodied the Committee's recommendations, would now be a law, and our brokendown comrades everywhere would be receiving the benefit of its beneficent pro-

The course to be pursued now is for the soldiers in every community to unite and ask of every Congressman and every candi- the highest hopes and aspirations of those date for Congress definite and categorical who laid the foundations of our free insti-

answers to the following questions: 1. Are you in favor of the passage of bill embodying the recommendations of the

vote, and use your influence in favor of such | good. a bill at the coming session of Congress? Yes, or no.

3. If you are elected will you speak and vote in favor of such a bill, supposing that Adolphus, the Duke of Marlborough, Suit has not been passed already? Yes, or

this means we give the full text of the recommendations of the Pension Committee:

To the Honorable the Senators and Representatives in GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully rep-

That they are "The Committee on Pensions" of the National body of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that this committee was instituted for the purpose of having a recognized medium through which the Grand Army of the Republic can officially

address the Congress of the United States. This committee represents a constituency of upward of 300,000 veteran soldiers and sailors. We coarse, sordid, unscrupulous natures of Marldesire to give whatever weight we may have, as a body or individuals, in favor of such measures as we deem just, which may now or hereafter be be-

We favor legislation by which the record of the acceptance and muster-in of the soldier or sailor shall be prima-facie evidence that he was sound at proving that he was unsound at date of enlistment, but the onus of the proof to be on the Government. We favor giving widows the increase from \$8 to

We favor the continuance of a pension to the widow or dependent relatives, whether the pensioner dies from the effects of wounds or disease resulting from service or not.

of minor children from \$2 to \$5 per month, and of extending the limit for minors from the age of 16 to 18 years; and in case said minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless, that the pension shall continue during the life of said child. We favor the extension of the arrears limit to

We favor legislation providing that if the pensioner left neither widow nor minor child, the name of the dependent parent be placed on the ume two upon the same terms. Volume two is pension-roll from the date of actual dependence of

> We favor granting pensions to survivors of rebel prisons who are suffering from disability, without requiring them to prove that such disability arose from said imprisonment.

We favor the following pensions: To the men who lost both eyes, or arms, or legs, or an arm and a leg, or disability equivalent thereto, one hundred dollars per month. For amputation at the hip or shoulder joint, or so

near thereto as to prevent wearing an artificial limb, \$50 per month. For amputation of leg or arm, above the knee or elbow, or amputation so near the knee or elbow joint as to render the joint uscless, \$40 per month.

For amputation below the knee or elbow, \$30 per We favor pensions to all honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled or dependent upon their own labor for support, or who are 65 years of age, without compelling them to prove at

this date that such disability arose from the service. We favor a just and equitable equalization of the bounties paid by the General Government, GEO. S. MERRILL. LOUIS WAGNER, JAMES TANNER, JOHN C. LINEHAN, JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

This is a platform upon which we believe that every soldier should stand, regardless NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these of party. There is no issue before the people watches, which are manufac ured expressly for that compares in importance with that of us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Com- the Nation's honorable fulfillment of its obligations to those who saved its life. No man, no matter what his qualifications may be, should receive the vote of a veteran who is not willing to subscribe heartily to this measure of justice to the soldier.

There can be no good, honest ground for opposing it. It will not increase taxation, but rather lessen it, by taking the charge of supporting broken-down veterans from the over-taxed local treasuries, and placing it where it belongs-upon the full Treasury of the Government which had the benefit of these broken-down men's youthful health and strength.

If it is once understood that every soldie in the country is firmly in favor of thi Congress to a strict responsibility for its passage or non-passage it will become a law speedily and without much trouble. It now rests in the hands of the comrades. Let them inform their Congressmen unmistakably of their desires, and the end is certain.

SOLDIERS should obliterate all party feeling in demanding the passage of a bill embodying the recommendations of the G.A.R. Pension Committee. The man who will not EVERY week sees the business outlook be- promise to vote and work for this should not receive a single soldier vote.

COMRADE W. T. SHERMAN.

If anything could have filled the full measure of Gen. Sherman's popularity with matters in which each and all have a deep | the comrades still more full, it was his conduct during the 20th Encampment. From The first consideration is: Shall we be first to last he insisted that he be regarded juggled with next session as we were the as a mere comrade of the G.A.R., but as a most earnest and enthusiastic one, and en-We need not, we know, emphasize the | titled to no more privileges or honors than as any other member of the Encampment, and just as eager to obey them. He refused to take a seat upon the stage, sat with his own delegation throughout the proceedings, and first, last and all the time was merely

"Comrade Sherman." This was entirely in keeping with the character of this illustrious man-the greatest of our living soldiers, and one of the very greatest military leaders in the history of the world. When in command one of the most rigid and relentless of executives, he lapses at once into a plain American citizen when the work for which he was commissioned is done. There is no truer, more genuine American than W. T. Sherman and every fiber of his being is in true accord

with the spirit of our institutions. Rightly considered, there is no incident in our history of which all Americans have more reason to be proud than the spectacle of Gen. W. T. Sherman sitting on the floor of the National Encampment, taking counsel with the men who once formed the rank and file of the armies of the Republic, as to veterans. It is the very apotheosis of popular Government. It is the consummation of a of a million Americans to battle and to vic- slightest apprehension as to himself and National Pension Committee of the G.A.R.? | the humblest of those that followed him,

warroff, the Duke of Wellington-or any but the seven great captains of the world's In order that all may know precisely what history-and yet to-day he esteems and holds himself but as one of the soldiers of the Republic, and on the same plane with every

other man who drew a sword in behalf of her institutions when enemies assailed them. This hearty unison with the spirit of our institutions makes him as shining a contrast with the arrogant and ambitious chieftains whom the world is accustomed to, as his elevated and stainless character is to the

THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY. The independent press of the country has

borough, Prince Eugene, and Napoleon and

no patience whatever with the sham pretense of economy made by the President's vetoes of pension bills. The confident trumpeting which accompanied these did at first deceive many, but a very little investigation showed the utter hollowness and insincerity We favor increasing the pension paid on account

The Detroit Evening News is one of the leading independent papers of the country At one time it had the largest circulation of any paper in Michigan, and doubtless maintains that proud position. In a recent issue it said:

The spigot and bunghole policy of the present Administration is nowhere better shown than in the vetoed pension bills. The total amount saved met the disapproval of the chief clerk of the White House is only \$14,000, or a little more than enough to pay the President's salary for three months. The additional expenses involved in the prolonged session of Congress and the extra printing caused by the vetoes would probably eat up that sum or more. This is the spigot side of the story. When it came to the bunghole the President was prompt money run in a stream sufficient to have granted munificent pensions to all the soldiers and soldiers' left to take off a liberal slice of the National debt, But this sort of thing is to be expected from a man only minute objects can come within its range

Commenting on this the Toledo Sunday Journal, a bright, newsy and thoroughly independent paper, says:

The above, from an independent paper, gages the matter exactly. The vetoes are not defensible from either the standpoint of economy, justice or statesmanship, and deserve, as they receive, the hearty condemnation of every citizen who views with loyal pride the patriotic actions of those who suffered that the Union might be preserved. The great heart of the North will demand that entire justice shall be done to those who fought for the

This is unquestionably the verdict of the who did not expose his own person to the perils of the battlefield, now sneering at and maligning those who did. And tens thousands who look coldiy and indifferently on ex-soldiers and all pensions, are out of all patience with this parade of retrenchment and reform, when the sum total saved by more than 100 pension bills is not much as is given to make a single sunfish creek "navigable" in the interest of a Congressman's re-election.

THE IRISH QUESTION. Substantially, the situation in Great Brit-

ain is this: Mr. Gladstone's Ministry was overthrown because the measure of relief for Ireland which he proposed was regarded as too radical and sweeping, even by a portion of the party which had so far supported him. This dissenting portion went over to his opponents, the Tories, who, while stubbornly maintaining the rights of the landlords and of England to continue to rule Ireland as a conquered Province, have promised some reforms to ameliorate the latter's condition.

Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader, asks the Tories to fulfill these promises, and do it at once, so that the great misery which threatens Ireland this Winter may be reduced as far as possible. He has introduced a bill which he and his party think very mild, but

fourths of the rent, and other features pro-

rents fixed in 1881. such a law is to practically reduce the rent | poisoned the beer. one-fourth; for if there is no power of eviction to compel the full payment, it never

will be paid. On the other hand, Mr. Parnell insists that this bill is the very least that can be done for suffering Ireland, and that unless it is passed, and passed immediately, unparalleled suffering for Ireland must ensue and the Tory party be responsible for it all, and and for endangering a renewal of the disturbances which preceded the settlement of

NOBODY INDIFFERENT. the survivors of the war neither need nor desire pensions or offices. But because they are thus blest above their fellows does not shut them out from earnest and active sympathy with those comrades who are not so fortunate. Every one of them has acquaintances, friends, comrades of their Posts or regiments, whose condition awakens every generous, manly impulse. They are daily reminded of deserving men, who are now in dire need, whose physical state is daily torture, and at whose heartstrings gnaw continually the humiliation and anxiety of not knowing where the next mouthful of food

the promotion of the welfare of the mass of for themselves and little ones is to come No man who is proud of the fact that he wore the blue honorably can be indifferent on the matter of pensions. Though he may tutions. Here is a man who led a quarter | himself be so wealthy as to be beyond the tory, who is proud of a place by the side of family, and though his friends and associates may be equally well off, yet he still cannot and glad to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with help knowing very many who served the 2. If now a Member, will you speak and them in concerting measures for the general country quite as well as he did, who had their constitutions wrecked by the trials He commanded more and better soldiers, through which they perhaps passed together, fought more battles, and won more victo- and who are now denied that relief which

served so long as a year in the field to say that he does not know one of his regiment who was a good faithful soldier, and who is

now broken down and suffering for the

relief which is his due, but is denied him. Every community has from scores to hundreds of these. The frequency of the appeals to popular liberality by Posts through the means of money-making entertainmentsthe yearly increasing amounts disbursed by the relief committees, all bear indisputable testimony to the insufficiency of the present pension system to meet the just claims of its veterans.

The favor with which these entertainments are viewed by the communities and the liberal patronage bestowed upon them are the strongest testimony against the niggardly policy of the Government. Everywhere people are ready to take

money out of their own pockets to do that which the Government should do, but meanly and dishonestly refuses.

Every soldier has the most substantial reasons for wanting the Government to so amend its laws in the direction of justice as to reach and relieve cases of hardship and destitution which are now but imperfectly relieved by private generosity, or are not relieved at all.

No WISHY-WASHY namby - pambyism by the more than one hundred pension bills which | should be allowed to interfere with the prompt execution, by hanging, of Geronimo. This should take place at the military post nearest the scene of his crimes, and nothing should be left undone to demonstrate to the Indians that this is done in cold blood and to pull out the river and harbor plug and let the | in vindication of law and decency. The relentless manner in which Geronimo was widows who petitioned for relief, and have enough | hunted down at the cost of a large number of vastly more valuable lives than his and whose mental vision is of so small a caliber that his being forced to an unconditional surrender, have had a powerfully deterring effect nnon other evil-minded bucks, and if he is now hung up in the presence of several thousand of his fellow-savages, the effect will be most saintary

THE distinguishing feature about this earthquake is that neither scientists por theologians give any satisfactory explanations of it. The scientists pooh-poob each other's theories very carnestly, and the preachers are utterly at a loss to point a moral entire country. Loyal-hearted men and and adorn a tale with it. If it was the women are disgusted with a Chief Executive | wrath of God for the people's wickedness | rifle-pits was not straight, but bent inward towhy did it descend upon Charleston, which is certainly no wickeder than scores of her sisters, and pass by Cincinnati, Chicago and New York, which are confessedly sinful even to the degree of Sodom and Gomorrah?

THE sea serpent season is now near its close, and it may be said to have been on the whole advantageous to that Bourbon of the deep. The evidence of having seen him is more positive than it has been for years, and several scientists have admitted that there might be such a thing as a sea-serpent answering to the excited descriptions given by alleged observers. On the other hand Barnma's published offer of \$20,000 for a skeleton of a sea serpent remains untaken.

nonument to Gen. Grant have been submitnovelty. One man wants to build the monument entirely of glass in the shape of three cylindrical temples, one within the other. Poverty of ideas seem to be the main characteristerics of the monument designers of to-day in all countries.

IT IS like pulling teeth with England to give up free trade, but the thing seems inevitable. The Government has acceded to the

which threatens to rend in twain the coali- a duty on foreign-grown hops imported into tion that overthrew Mr. Gladstone. Its first | the Kingdom. This is fair and square deal- On the 27th of July, 1865, the regiment was assume control of the Republican, one of the prinfeature provides that there shall be no evic- | ing with us, and we have no right to comtions where the tenant has paid three- plain, as we are treated precisely as other nations. If Germany or France wanted to vide for the courts revising the valuation and | get rid of our competition they would probably resort to the lying pretext that Ameri-The Tories say, with truth, that to pass | can hops contained some substance that

PEN SKETCHES From the Register of Encampment No. 2, Union Veteran Legion, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAJ,-GEN, WILLIAM J, BOLTON. Chatting with a number of the comrades of Encampment No. 2, Union Veteran Legion, after the usual monthly feed, the conversation turned upon the sketches of our comrades that had appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and the question was asked the writer why he always seemed to strike upon those who had commenced their soldier career with muskets on their shoulders, and did not give such prominence, as seemed to be the general way of correspondents, to those decorated with the eagle and star. The writer presumes that his admiration for the men who shouldered muskets, their devotion to duty and obedience to orders, It is true, we know, that a large portion of their hardships and sufferings, has done much to cause a love for the private soldier that will only cease with his life; and yet, among the many who secured the eagle and star there are some who earned that distinction by pure merit. Attention is called to one of that class whose record of service is surpassed by none. The subject of my sketch, William J. Bolton, was born in Norristown, Pa., Oct. 22, 1833. He

attended public school until his entry at Tremont Seminary, from which he graduated to learn the trade of machinist and engineer. At

the breaking out of the rebellion he had charge ries than Turenne, Prince Eugene, Gustavus | they richly earned by their services and suf- he was identified with a company called the him in the very creditable way in which his son, We challenge any man who actually duties of a soldier that on the 11th of June. 1859, he was chosen Brigade Judge Advocate with the rank of Major. At the opening of the war the Wayne Artillerists elected Comrade Bolton their Captain, his commission bearing date April 18, 1861. The company became a part of the 4th Pa. as Co. A., on the muster into service for three months. After the return of the regiment it became

apparent that a longer contract would be necessary upon the part of the loyal men of the United States to suppress the rebellion. Comrade Bolton at once recruited Co. A of the 51st Pa., his commission bearing date Aug. 10, 1861. During the Winter of 1861-2 the 51st, under Gen. Burnside, participated in the taking of Newberne and Roanoke Island, N. C. A short time after a detachment was sent to South Mills, where it fought the battle of Camden, on which occasion Capt. Bolton showed his pluck and bravery, being pushed forward in from a masked battery. After the Summer opened the regiment was ordered with Burnide's forces to the relief of Washington, when t was assigned to the Ninth Corps, and supported Gen. Pope at the second battle of Bull Run. The company under command of Capt. Bolton saved Graham's battery from capture. Many can recall the demoralization that existed after that battle. A report had gained credence that Capt. Bolton intended to resign. The following from a private letter written his mother evidences his feeling:

I am well and ready to march. I was surprised to hear it was thought I had resigned. Never, never, never! I am in for the war, whether it lasts three years or as long as I live. If I fall the name of Bolton shall not be dishonored. No duty will be too hard for me. I love my country better than anything on earth, and if need be I will freely give my life for my flag.

Within a few weeks after writing the above his regiment, with the 51st N. Y., was assigned to take Antietam Bridge. The First Brigade had been thrice repulsed in the assault, when they made the advance under a storm of bullets. Capt. Bolton fell shot in the cheek by a musket ball which struck the jawbone, breaking it near the socket, carrying away several teeth | 17th Mass. A portion of the company command and passing out at the other cheek. At first it was thought he was killed, but, though desperately wounded, under the care of his devoted mother he was enabled to report for duty in about three months. The casualties attendant upon the severe service of the 51st gave to Capt. Bolton the position of Major, his commission bearing date Sept. 17, 1862.

In April, 1863, the regiment was ordered West, passing through Cincinnati to Kentucky. and thence down the Valley of the Mississippi, to operate against Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg it participated in the campaign against Jackson, Miss. In the beginning of August the regiment returned to Kentucky and Tennessee. During the siege of Knoxville Maj. Bolton led the night assault upon the The term of service of the 51st drawing to

s close, it was ordered home on a 30-day furlough to recruit a veteran regiment. In March, 1864, it again rejoined the Ninth Corps. At Cold Harbor the death of the Colonel placed Maj Bolton at the head of the regiment, this being the sixth commission he had received. Before Petersburg the regiment, under command of Col. Bolton, was entrusted by Gen. Wilcox with the difficult daty of bringing two he accomplished under a steady fire from the enemy. The 51st was put to this special service upon the assurance that it could be relied upon, and the re-u't justified this confidence. To properly understand this feat it is necessary to state that one part of the picket-line or men to an enhiading fire. How to straighten it in the face of the rebel storm of musketry was the question. Col. Bolton assured the officer in command it could be accomplished under cover of darkness. This he did by digging a trench at right angles with the line of advance in the middle of the horseshee and afterwards in a lateral direction to meet the perpendicular line, all the time maintaining a constant fire to conceal the noise of the pick and shovel. In the morning the enemy found our picket-line straight and our men under cover. Col. Bolton reported his success to Gen. Wilcox. Other regiments had attempted the service and failed.

Shortly after this and the blowing up of the fort on the 3d of July, as Col. Balton stood with his men there exploded overhead a shell loaded with bullets and other missiles, one of which struck him exactly at the point where he had received the bullet wound at Antietam, nearly two years previous. The Antietam bullet broke the jaw-hone, but the Petersburg ball passed under and lodged behind it. Incidentally, his mishap was a piece of good fortune A NUMBER of designs for the New York | for the troops under his command, half of whom would probably have been killed had they made the intended assault, for as soon as he fell and ed, but none of them are of striking merit or | the report made to headquarters the order was | self to any party in this matter, but have voted and From that time until May 20, 1881, Col. Bol-

much pain and obliging him always to sleep upon his left side. The bullet is now upon the watch-chain of Col. Bolton, and weighs 273 grains. This wound of course relieved him from duty, and he was brought home. In two months, however, he was again at the head of his regiment. On the 3d of April, 1865, Col. Bolton, suspecting that Petersburg was being evacuated by the enemy, sent a spy into the city, whose return fully confirmed the conjecture, and soon after he marched his regiment over the rebel works into the city. demand of the hop-growers, and will impose | At the close of the war the 51st was ordered to

March 13, 1865. The record of travel by land and sea of this from the recapitulation of its history: By marches, 1,738 miles; by water, 5,390 miles; by railway, 3,311 miles-total, 10,439 miles.

Sheriff of the County. He also served a term as member of the Borough Council. At the Spring election in 1877 he was chosen Eurgess. Shortly before this he was commissioned Major-General of Militia, Second Division, National Guard of Pennsylvainia, comprising the Counties of Buck, Berks, Montgomery, Northampton and Lehigh, for the term of five years, his commission expiring in January, 1878. During 1877, while holding the command of the Second Division, it became his duty to order out and direct the movements of his division in suppressing the great railroad riots.

This service he performed acceptably, although the responsibility was very great. Gen. Bolton held until recently the position like many others of the men who contributed and wounds from their devotion to the flag. having given the best years of their life to the more active political partizan, their services forgotten in the greed for office. The recognition of their rights in the Government is disregarded and almost forgotten, and only by labored effort a partial return made to a few here and there whose cases are made a special matter; and yet it should be a bounden duty to each loyal man and woman of these United States to honor and place in position of trust and profit the Union defender whose record as such is open to the inspection of all in-

terested in the welfare of those who have done so much to advance civilization in its truest sense wherever our flag floats. Reader, those were dark days in the long ago. It required deep love of country to keep untarnished the record of services that these sketches have placed before you. They represent days and nights of struggling onward to meet an enemy that would have divided your country. These are the survivors of that great body of men, many of whose bones lie bleaching in the swamps of the South and among its mountain gorges. Honor and trust them. One whose record as a soldier is untarnished will

PERSONAL.

VETERAN.

The widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock has endeavored to gain some solace for her great loss in writng a volume of reminiscences of her late husband. This will, without doubt, be exceedingly interesting and have a large sale. It will probably be ready for the market some time during the Winter. Capt. W. H. Norton, formerly of the 14th N. Y. H. A., and now one of the most efficient attaches of of the engine at the rolling mills of James | the Fourth Auditor's Office of the Treasury De-Hoover & Sons. While holding this position | partment, in Washington, has had much to gratify Wayne Artillerists as its First Lieutenant. | Walter S. Norton, has passed the examination for Thus early bad he shown such aptitude for the | Annapolis. The lad, who is now just passed 16 years old, won the nomination for Annapolis in a competitive examination in New York, and on reporting at Annapolis passed both the physical and mental examinations, which were exceedingly severe, as only 30 were chosen out of 75 picked youths. His rating was \$4, where 62 was required to pass. Capt. Norton is an old prisoner of war, having been taken first at Miles's cowardly surrender of Harper's Ferry, and subsequently in the H. Bolton, of the Post Office. The suit is made part assault that his regiment made on the works before of the attachment proceedings begun a few weeks

Daniel W. Atwood, a clerk in the Pension Office, has resigned on account of long-continued ill health. Mr. Atwood by his industry and integrity has won the respect of all who knew him. He went from Alabama to Ohio when a boy, and afterwards graduated at Iberia College, in that State. He taught school from that time until colored men were accepted as soldiers in the Union army dur- as the Federal Grand Jury meets and an indicting the rebellion, when he enlisted and served as the advance till subjected to a terrible fire | Sergeant-Major of his regiment until the close of the war. He then resumed teaching and continued this work until 1872, when he was appointed a grades until he reached the position of a \$2,000 clerk, the highest position ever obtained by a col-Bureau. His friends hoped that he would enjoy for many years the benefits of his well-earned place, but poor health has decreed otherwise. He has gone to Zanesville, O., his old home, followed by many wishes that complete rest and freedom Dr. George J. Adams, of Massachusetts, was ar-

mbezzlement by a number of persons whom he is said to have defrauded out of money under pretold is in this wise: Adams was a practicing physician in Massachusetts when the war broke out, He shouldered a musket and joined Co. A. went with Butler to New Orleans. In a foraging expedition three soldiers of the regiment entered a dwelling on the Magnolia Plantation, 20 miles above New Orleans, and carried off some \$30,000 in gold and silver, \$1,800 in silver half dollars, \$1,000 in dollars and the remainder in gold. Being afraid to enter the city with so much money, on reaching two sons, Owen and Juson, sitting with their famia pecan grove opposite Greenville they selected a lies in a wagon. Thereupon the soldier boys untree prominent for its size and some peculiarities of hitched the horses and drew the wagon up the appearance, and at its foot buried the money, and street to the tune, "John Brown's body lies took bearings, one of the party being a civil engi- a-moldering in the grave, but his soul goes neer. Each of the three men was furnished with a | marching on." copy of this, and the marauders returned to New Orleans, intending to return after the war and recover the money. His two companions were killed and Adams desperately wounded soon after. Adams was taken to a Northern hospital and left it aralyzed and helpless. When he recovered the se of his limbs, only a month ago, he returned to New Orleans and at once began the search for his treasure. He found to his dismay that all the older pecan trees had been cut down and only the young ones left, and was consequently unable to recognize the tree under which the treasure was buried. For three weeks, however, he delved for it. A few days ago he took several other persons into partnership, who advanced a better outfit for surveying flanks of the broken line into communication | the land and digging after the money, but as he has with each other by a night operation, which | unearthed no treasure his partners had him ar-The story is grossly improbable. It is hardly

possible, to begin with, that there was so great an amount as \$30,000 in any private house in Louisiana in the second year of the war or at any other time; and if there had been, and it had been carried off, that day to this. The rest of the story is equally specryphal. "Dr." Adams is clearly a bad citizen.-ED. NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The renomination by acclamation of Maj. Wm.

McKinley, jr., of the 18th Congressional District of Ohio, is a graceful and deserved tribute to the ability and industry of one of the most brilliant leaders of the House. Maj. McKinley's services in Congress have been distinguished by a degree of with his uncle, the late Hon. Nathaniel Crosby, in diligence, integrity and aggressive advocacy of the tariff idea which places him among the ablest supporters of the Protective system, and his re-election, which is assured by his renomination, will be a matter calling for hearty congratulation to all friends of American industry. Col. John Hay's "Life of Abraham Lincoln" is

o appear serially in the Century.

Gen. Newton, the new Commissioner of Public Works of New York city, is winning golden opinions by the energetic manner in which he has entered upon the work of purifying the department from the corrupt political influences that have so long controlled it. The General said the other day: "I shall not remove any official except for good cause. I am decidedly in favor of Civil Service reform." In regard to his relations to the Aqueduct Board, Gen. Newton said: "I have not allied myshall continue to vote independently and for whatever I think is for the best interests of the people of ton carried the bullet in his neck, causing him | New York. Of course I cannot be on the ground every day, but at the same time I know of nothing that should cause any fear that the work will not be honestly and efficiently done."

> Gen. B. F. Butler is reported to have to said Mr. Fred. Douglass, in a parting interview in Boston: "I wish you Godspeed, Douglass, on your trip to was a charter member of James Price Post, No. Europe, and whatever stand I make in politics in after life, there is one thing on which you can depend, and it is this-I shall be true to you and to the interests of your race."

> The Government has sustained a serious loss in the resignation of Cadet Taylor, the Chief Clerk of | Relief Corps No. 47, Department of Massachuseta

Alexandria, where Col. Bolton had the honor to the Government Printing Office, who goes with his be appointed Military Governor for a brief time. | Chief, S. P. Rounds, to Omaha, where they will mustered out of the service with Col. Bolton | cipal daily papers in the West. Mr. Rothaker, who now Brevet Brigadier General), under date of has made a decided hit as the editor of the Hatchet, the bright, humorous and satirical paper of Washington, will be their editor. The three will make regiment during its total service is evidenced a strong team for the Republican and wake the Nebraskans up generally. Mr. Taylor is certainly as good a man for the position of business manager as the country can produce. He has shown this by After the return of Gen. Bolton to his home, his admirable filling of the place he has resigned. at Norristown, he established the paper-hang- The Government Printing Office never had so good ing business. Shortly thereafter he was made a Chief Clerk, and it is unlikely it ever will have again a man with Cadet Taylor's extraordinary executive ability and knowledge of every detail, combined with his unfailing courtesy and fact in

dealing with men. Gen. S. W. Crawford, of Philadelphia, left the city Friday evening for Charleston with a sum of money and drafts at discretion on New York and Philadelphia capitalists. He is authorized to draw for sufficient to relieve any immediate distress which comes under his personal vision. This is the second visit made to the stricken city by Gen. Crawford since he acted as an Assistant Surgeon at

Fort Sumter when it was fired on April 12, 1861. The death of Gen. Lewis Cass Hunt, Colonel of the 14th U.S. Inf., causes the following promotions: of Inspector of Customs at Philadelphia, but | Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Inf., to Colonel 14th; Maj. George M. Brayton, 15th, to Lieuvaluable service to the Union, when age is fast | tenant-Colonel 9th; Capt. Hugh A. Theaker, 16th, creeping upon them, broken down with disease to Major 15th, and in the 16th, First Lieut. Theophilus W. Morrison to Captain. Col. Anderson entered the service in 1861 as a private in the 6th country, they must now be set aside for the Ohio, but was soon commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Cav., and subsequently was made Captain in the 12th Inf. Maj. Brayton entered the Regular Army in May, 1851, from Massachusetts, and served through the war with distinction. Capt. Theaker entered the Regular Army in May, 1861, from Ohio, Lieut, Morrison was Second Licutenant 18th Ind., Captain and A. A. G. and

Lieutenant-Colonel 146th Ind. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 34th U.S. Inf. in 1866, and transferred to the 16th in 1873. Gen. Sherman when asked what he thought of the Cutting case said: "You may say that Cutting is a contemptible little ass who thinks he can carry the jurisdiction of the United States in his pocket wherever he goes; that is all there is of it." Of the action of Gov. Ireland he said: "If Gov. Ireland attempts to act for the Federal Government and

commits an overt act we will try him and hang for treason. The question of States' rights was settled years ago." "It is very amusing," said a clerk in the United States Pension Office," to look over the list of names of old soldiers on the pension books. I am more than ever convinced that there isn't anything ever be found true to any interest confided to in a name, for here we have in name nearly every great man who has ever lived. Here at one point is Daniel Webster, at another George Washington, and further down the list I find Oliver Cromwell, Julius Cesar, John Wesley, Henry Clay, and even Jeff Davis is on our list. Then there are the odd

names, such as Ham, Coon, Rats, Sugarfoot, and others. One hardly knows what a variety of names there is in the world until he begins to deal with them by the thousand," Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, has accepted an invitation to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be

held at Rock Island, Ill., on the 15th inst., and to

respond to the toast "Our Country and Flag" at the banquet which closes the meeting. Margaret G. Meade, sister of the late Gen. George G. Meade, is lying ill at her residence in Washington. As she is in her 80th year, fears was a great friend to the soldiers, and no widow or orphan of a soldier came to her for help and left

empty-handed. At Chicago United States District Attorney Ewing has begun suit in the Federal court against Col. W. ago against Col. Bolton's property. Under the Federal statute the District Attorney must first exhaustall methods to make the defleit good through the defaulter personally before proceeding against the bondsmen. The bondsmen have not yet been sued. The defalcation amounts to about \$13,000, Mr. Ewing says that criminal procee lings will probably be instituted against Col. Bolton as soon

The Wisconsin Republicans have two one-armed veterans of the war on their State ticket. Ernst G. Timme, of Racine, was renominated by acclamation Special Agent in the pension service. A year later for Secretary of State for a third term. His record he was given a desk in the Pension Bureau, at | as a soldier and the fact that he is a representative Washington, at a salary of \$1,200 a year. By close of the enormous German element in Wisconsin attention to his duties, and without political in- gave him from the first a clear "walk over." Col. fluence, he was promoted through the intermediate Henry B. Harshaw, of Oshkosh, formerly Postmaster of that city, a veteran of the famous Iron Brigade and of Irish descent, was nominated for ored Government clerk outside of the Freedman's | State Treasurer. There is no doubt that they will "get there" when the voting begins.

The health of Hon, H. H. Markham, who now represents the Sixth Congressional District of California, having broken down so completely as to compel him to withdraw from public life, the Republicans from business cares may restore him to bodily of that district have nominated as his successor Gen. Wm. Vandever, of Ventura. Gen. Vandever is one of the best-known men in the Western army. rested last week at New Orleans, charged with He was a Congressman from Iowa at the breaking out of the war, and resigned his seat to become Colonel of the 9th Iowa. He was soon premoted tense of searching for hidden treasure. The story to Brigadier-General and subsequently to Major-General, and was pronounced by his commanding officers to be one of the very best brigade and division commanders in the field. He is a highlycultivated gentleman, and deservedly popular among all the people of California. He is now 60 years of age, and in the prime of his bodily and

> When the G.A.R. veterans who lately raided the State westward of the Sierras were at Los Angeles an odd thing came about. They saw John Brown's

MUSTERED OUT.

HUNT.—Gen. Lewis Cass Hunt, Colonel of the 14th U.S. Inf., died Sept. 8. From the time of his graduation at West Point in 1847 until the end of 878 he was in active service for 31 years. He came out of the Military Academy in time to enter the Mexican war, in which he did only garrison duty. Afterward he spent five years at Northern posts, and gained his first promotion, to a First Lieuten-California on frontier duty and in Indian warfare, The beginning of the war found him on similar duty in Washington Territory as a Captain in the 4th Inf. He was called to Washington, where he remained a year. Joining the Army of the Potomac, he was assigned to the Coloneley of the 92d N. Y., and took part in the Peninsular campaign, including the siege of Yorktown. At Fair Oaks he was severely wounded, but won a Brigadier's epaulets for gailantry. During that year he directed scouting expeditions and engaged in several battles in Southern Virginia and North Carolina. The beginning of 1863 found him with a Major's commission in the Regular Army and several brevets. He had charge of special operations in Kausas and Missouri in the early part of 1864, and from July of that year until January, 1866, he had command of the defenses of New York Harbor. He was brovetted Brigadier-General of the Regular Army in 1865 in recognition of his war services, became a full Lieutenant-Colonel in 1868 and reached the rank of Colonel in May, 1881. Most of his service after the war was performed on the frontier.

CROSBY.—Dr. Albert H. Crosby, of Concord, N.
H., dropped dead from apoplexy in Exeter, N. H.
He was the eldest son of the late Prof. D. Crosby,

and was born in Gilmanton in 1828. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1848, studied law Lowell, and in the Harvard Law School, and after being admitted to the bar practiced in Francestown, N. H., and in New York city. He subsequently returned to Hanover and studied medicine under the instruction of his father, receiving a degree from Dartmouth College in 1860: In 1862 Dr. Crosby was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Columbia College Hospital, Washington, and was subsequently detailed as Surgeon of the 13th Veteran Reserve Corps, and for a time was one of the medical officers of the 6th N. H. In the latter part of 1863 he was assistant to his father in the Medical Bureau of the Provost Marshal's Office in New Hampshire, and in the following year was appointed post Surgeon, with hendquarters in Concord. Dr. Crosby was a member of the local Board of Medical Pension Exiners nearly all the time since the close of the rebellion, physician to the State Prison for 16 years, member of the School Board, and physician to St. Paul's School for many years. He was a Royal Arch Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a member of

the G.A.R. GRIM,-Jno, Grim, sr., died at Dauphin, Pa., Sept. 5. He was a pensioned soldier of the war of and 91 years of age. He was the father of 16 chilfren, 10 of whom are living; 95 grandchildren, 73 of them alive, and 108 great-grandchildren, % of whom survive him.

Nicuola,—In the obituary notice of Col J. W.

Nichola hat week it was stated that he belonged to the 16th N. Y. It should have been 48th N. Y BLAIR .- Dr. Giles T. Blair died at Westerville, O., Aug. 30. He served during the war in the foth Ohio. He afterwards practiced medicine in nois, and for the last 10 years in Westervil a. He 50, Department of Ohio, and was a Past Post Sur-

HOYT.-At East Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 5, Damon Hoyt. He served three years of the iste war in Co. C. 29th Mass., and was highly respected by all his comrades. He leaves a widow hildren, the widow being President of Woman's